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EXAMINER

PAULA, C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2776

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/014,414

Applicant(s)

GROSS ET AL.

Examiner

CESAR B PAULA

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 June 2000.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58, 60-63, and 66-140 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58, 60-63, and 66-140 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been:
1. ☐ received.
2. ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code / Serial Number) _____.
3. ☐ received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 15) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 16) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 17) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 20) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment, and IDS filed on 6/22/00.

This action is made final.

2. Claims 59, and 64-65 have been canceled. Claims 1-58, 60-63, and 66-140 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 14, 24, 29, 36, 40, 53, 6172, 76, 93, 97, 101-109, 118, 123, 126, 129, 132, 135, and 138 are independent claims.

3. The rejections of claims 2-3, 7, 17-19, 21, 23, 27-28, 37-38, 41-42, 46, 52, 62-63, 65, 72-74, and 77-78 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Newbold et al (Pat. # 5,576,955, 6/7/ 95, disclosed by Applicants) have been withdrawn as necessitated by the newly found prior art.

4. The rejections of claims 13, 23, and 71 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Newbold et al (Pat. # 5,576,955, 6/7/ 95, disclosed by Applicants) further in view of over Roth (Pat. # 5,907,839, 7/3/ 96) have been withdrawn as necessitated by the newly found prior art.

Drawings

5. The drawings filed on 1/27/98 have been approved by the draftsman.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

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7. Claims 7, 21, 46, and 65 recite the limitation "status flag" in lines 20, 28, 25, and 65 respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

8. Claims 2, 38, 42, 63, 74, and 787 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The specification fails to provide enough support as to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to properly implement the use of " $N > 2$ " or " $N \geq 2$ ".

9. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10. Appropriate corrections were made to claim 29, therefore its 112 second paragraph rejections have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 1, 6, 8, 11, 29-31, 40, 45, 47, 50, 66, 69, 76, 79-80, and 82 remain, and 83, 87-92, 109, 111, 114-115, 118-120, 122, and 123 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96).

Regarding independent claim 1, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'A method of checking the meaning of a word.....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have checked the meaning of the word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—‘checking’-- words according to their meaning—“inappropriate or offensive”.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose 'retrieving said word to be checked from said document.'— “....the winsock sentinel, which monitor data being passed into and out of the topmost application and compare the data to that stored in libraries.....” (Col 6, lines 2-4). “The winsock sentinel” was a software module which monitored and retrieved “inappropriate or offensive” words contained in the document.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “X-Stop.....monitors data being created” (Col 6, lines 15-35), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'selecting a set of filter words in one or more electronic dictionaries.....considering an identity of an intended recipient...'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—‘checking’-- words according to their meaning—“inappropriate or offensive” as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose 'determining whether said word.....is designated as potentially inappropriate.....'— “....the invention interacts with the system.....it can be used to prevent obscene or other undesirable words from being produced in any application.....”, and

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“.....it is less likely that offensive material will inadvertently get through.....” (Col. 3, lines 61-65, and Col 4, lines 16-20). Bradshaw et al teach preventing the inadvertent insertion of “offensive material” or words into a document.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Bradshaw et al disclose 'The method.....a step of generating an alert indicating that such word is potentially offensive and/or inappropriate'— “Alternate blocking routines may include routines that.....intervening with only a temporary warning screen, or audible warning...” (Col. 9, lines 32-36). Bradshaw et al teach that “the X-Stop monitoring system” could have also given visual or audible warning to the user about the presence of an “offensive”--‘potentially inappropriate’-- word.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Bradshaw et al disclose “....The data is compared to the appropriate library and if there is a match in a library.....” (Col. 6, lines 18-20). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....a step of verifying the spelling of such word'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach matching a ‘potentially inappropriate’ word with the words in a “library” or ‘dictionary’. In the process of finding a match, the system had to check the spelling of the word in the document against the spelling of the words in the “libraries”.

Regarding dependent claim 11, Bradshaw et al disclose “....Libraries 1, 2, and 3 are read from the hard-disk into the volatile computer memory (RAM) to allow reading of the libraries by the sentinel modules without materially slowing down the system.....” (Col. 8, lines 17-21). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....word is checked substantially immediate in time after it is input into said document....'. However, it would have been obvious

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to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach loading the “libraries”—‘dictionaries’—into the RAM memory for a fast or ‘immediate in time’ match of the ‘potentially inappropriate’ word.

Regarding independent claim 29, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘A method of automatically word checking an electronic document as it is generated by a user.....’--“The user is in a word processing program and types “mukky”. The keyboard sentinel detects the typing of the prohibited word ” (Col 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al teach the detection of a ‘potentially inappropriate’ word in a word processing system as it was being typed by an user.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “X-Stop.....monitors data being created” (Col 6, lines 15-35), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘allowing the user to specify one or more filter dictionaries.....based on an intended audience...’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—‘checking’-- words according to their meaning— “inappropriate or offensive” as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘monitoring data input by the user.....’--“The user is in a word processing program and types “mukky”. The keyboard sentinel detects the typing of the prohibited word ” (Col 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al teach the detection of a ‘potentially inappropriate’ word by “the keyboard sentinel” in a word processing system at the same time it was being typed by an user.

Further, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘determining whether the word ispotentially inappropriate for use in said document.....and when the word is determined....alerting the user’ -
-“The user is in a word processing program and types “mukky”. The keyboard sentinel detects the typing of the prohibited word ” (Col 11, lines 29-31), and “Alternate blocking routines may include routines that.....intervening with only a temporary warning screen, or audible warning...” (Col. 9, lines 32-36). Bradshaw et al teach the detection, and notification of a ‘potentially inappropriate’ word—“mukky”-- in a word processing system as it was being typed by an user.

In addition, Bradshaw et al disclose “....The clipboard sentinel detects the passage of the prohibited word through the clipboard and blocks the system” (Col. 11, lines 36-40). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘wherein a result of said word checking is communicated to the user while the user is still entering said text....’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have checked the word with ‘substantially minimal delay’, because Bradshaw et al teach that the purpose of the invention was to prevent access to inappropriate activities such as typing obscene words, or trying to access pornographic web sites, so that detection would have been fast enough to stop these activities.

Regarding dependent claim 30, Bradshaw et al disclose “....The clipboard sentinel detects the passage of the prohibited word through the clipboard and blocks the system” (Col. 11, lines 36-40). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘The method....said result is communicated before said user has completed data input....’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have checked the word before input of next word, because Bradshaw et al teach that the purpose of the invention

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was to prevent access to inappropriate activities such as typing obscene words, or trying to access pornographic web sites, so that detection would have been fast enough to stop these activities.

Regarding dependent claim 31, Bradshaw et al disclose 'The method....said user is precluded from inputting additional words in said document until corrective action has been taken for such word' --"The blocking routine is designed to prevent any further use of the computer system by a user unless a supervisor intervenes to deactivate X-Stop..." (Col. 6, lines 50-54). Bradshaw et al teach that their invention prevented the user from inputting any further words until the intervention of a "supervisor" to unlock the computer—"corrective action has been taken for such word'.

Claims 40, 45, 47 and 50 are directed towards an electronic system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 1, 6, 8, and 11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 66, and 69 are directed towards a system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 8, and 11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 76, 79, 80, 82-83 are directed towards a method for checking the meaning of a word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 1, 6, 8, 11, 1 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 86, Bradshaw et al disclose "The third library contains.....racial slurs.....X-Stop.....monitors data being created" (Col 6, lines 9-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee....." (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et

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al fail to explicitly disclose '..... filter words are based on an ethnicity, gender.... of an intended recipient...'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their ethnic, etc identity —“inappropriate or offensive” as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Regarding dependent claim 87, Bradshaw et al disclose “...how a user may attempt to create....prohibited material” (Col 12, lines 22-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose '..... ..document includes an e-mail message...'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according based on different applications such as word processors, e-mail etc.

Claims 88-92 are directed towards a method for checking the meaning of a word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 86, 86-87, 86-87 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 109 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 6, and is similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 111, Bradshaw et al disclose “....E-mail log.....” (Col. 6, lines 56-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose '...software indicates which of said one or more language filters has detected a word.....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach above reviewing an e-mail log.

Regarding dependent claim 114, Bradshaw et al disclose “.....different blocking routines may be provided for different users...” (Col. 12, lines 44-46). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘author...can control which language filters are used..’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach above customizing libraries for users.

Claims 115, 118-120, are directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 1, 1, 1, 1, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 122 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 111 and is similarly rejected.

Claim 123 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 6, and is similarly rejected.

13. Claims 2-3, 7, 13, 17-19, 21, 23, 27-28, 37-38, 41-42, 46, 52, 62-63, 65, 67-68, 72-74, 77-78, 81, 93-96, 97-100, 106-108, 110, 112-113, 116-117, 124, 127, 130, 137, and 140 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Cragun et al (Pat. # 5,832,212, 11/3/ 98)—Cragun et al-1, and further in view of Cragun et al (Pat. # 5,973,683, 10/26/ 99) —Cragun et al-2.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Bradshaw et al disclose “....This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites.....” (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘The method.....designating words that have a meaning that is potentially inappropriate by changing a value of a status field.....’. However, Cragun et al-1 disclose “....browsing software having the ability to recognize rating labels.....” (Col 1, lines 30-34),

and Cragun et al-2 disclose “....The adult user can control the value associated with every individual category.....” (Col 12, lines 45-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Bradshaw et al, Cragun et al-1, and Cragun et al-2, because Cragun et al-2 teach above, allowing an adult user to control the values of offensiveness of the contents being accessed by a user.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose 'retrieving said word to be checked from said document.'— “....the winsock sentinel, which monitor data being passed into and out of the topmost application and compare the data to that stored in libraries.....” (Col 6, lines 2-4). “The winsock sentinel” was a software module which monitored and retrieved “inappropriate or offensive” words contained in the “libraries”.

Regarding dependent claim 3, Bradshaw et al disclose “The libraries of prohibited wordscan be edited by a supervisor.....” (Col. 3, lines 30-32). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....status field for each of the words can have one of N values, where $N > 2$.'. Bradshaw et al disclose “....This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites.....” (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....designating words that have a meaning that is potentially inappropriate by changing a value of a status field.....'. However, Cragun et al-1 disclose “....browsing software having the ability to recognize rating labels.....” (Col 1, lines 30-34), and Cragun et al-2 disclose “....The adult user can control the value associated with every individual category.....” (Col 12, lines 45-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Bradshaw et al, Cragun et al-1, and Cragun et al-2, because

Cragun et al-2 teach above, allowing an adult user to control the values of offensiveness of the contents being accessed by a user.

Regarding dependent claim 4, Bradshaw et al disclose 'The method.....set of filter words can be identified without input from a user!— “The X-Stop monitoring system through either of its four sentinel modules.....monitors data being created or being transferred to and from the topmost active application.....”, and “...the X-Stop monitoring application runs always as an active application, usually in the background...” (Col 6, lines 15-18, and Col. 5, lines 60-62). Bradshaw et al teach that “the X-Stop monitoring system” identified words having inappropriate or “offensive” meaning as a background process or without intervention from the user.

Regarding dependent claim 5, Bradshaw et al disclose “...The data is compared to the appropriate library and if there is a match in a library.....”, and “...the X-Stop monitoring application runs always as an active application, usually in the background...” (Col 6, lines 18-20, and Col. 5, lines 60-62). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....an identification of said set of filter words can take place at or about the time ... electronic dictionaries are first generated'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach that the “X-Stop” system worked in a background mode and using libraries of “offensive” words to inspect the document for a matching word (s). Thus, if the libraries or “electronic dictionaries” were ready of ‘first generated’, then “X-Stop’ would have been able to screen out or identify the ‘inappropriate’ words.

Regarding dependent claim 7, Bradshaw et al disclose “The libraries of prohibited wordscan be edited by a supervisor.....” (Col. 3, lines 30-32). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘The method.....step of permitting user to change the value of the status flag for such word.’. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had the addition of ‘potentially inappropriate’ words to a library as taught by Bradshaw et al, because Bradshaw et al teach that that a supervisor could edit the libraries to adapt to different users.

Regarding dependent claim 13, Bradshaw et al disclose “....The third library contains prohibited words, i.e., profane and vulgar words, racial slurs and epithets, as well as any other words that a supervisor may wish to have intercepted.....” (Col 6, lines 9-12). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘The method.....step of specifying a threshold value which the filter status field must exceed.....’. Cragun et al-1 disclose “....browsing software having the ability to recognize rating labels.....” (Col 1, lines 30-34), and Cragun et al-2 disclose “....The adult user can control the value associated with every individual category.....” (Col 12, lines 45-67). However, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the detection of ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by Bradshaw et al, and document ratings as taught by Cragun et al-1, and Cragun et al-2, because Roth teaches “.....concerns evaluating the use of a word in the context of surrounding words for various applications.....” (Col. 1, lines 5-8), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention, and Cragun et al-2 teach above, allowing an adult user to control the values of offensiveness of the contents being accessed by a user.

Claims 17-19, 21 are directed towards a method of permitting an author to simultaneously check both spelling and grammar for implementing the steps found in claim 2, 4-5, and 7 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 23, 27-28, 37-38 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 12, 12-13, 2-3 and respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 41-42, 46, 52, 62-63, 65 are directed towards an electronic system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 2-3, 7, 13, 2-3, 7 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 53 are directed towards an article of manufacture for implementing the steps found in claims 13, and 11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 71 is directed towards a system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claim 13 , and is similarly rejected.

Claims 72-74 are directed towards an electronic dictionary embodied in computer readable form for implementing the system, and method found in claims 36, 17, 3, respectively and are similarly rejected.

Claims 77-78, and 81 are directed towards a method of checking the meaning of a word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 2-3, and 9 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 93-96 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 13, 13, 13, 13 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 97-100 are directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 93-96 respectively and are similarly rejected.

Claims 106-108 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 86, 86, 13 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 105 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 3, and 12, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 110, 112 are directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 23 respectively and are similarly rejected.

Claim 113 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 6, and 13, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 116-117 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 12, 2 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 124 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 37, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 127 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 124, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 130 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 127, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 137 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 1, and 2, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 140 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 137 and is similarly rejected.

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14. Claims 9-10, 14-16, 20, 22, 32-33, 36, 39, 48-49, 61, 67-68, 75, and 81 remain, 84, 101-102, 125-126, 128-129, 131-132, 134, 135-136, and 138-139 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Newbold et al (Pat. # 5,576,955, 6/7/ 95, disclosed by Applicants).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Bradshaw et al disclose "...This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites....." (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....generating a list of substitute words in the event such word is misspelled....determining whether the substituted word has a meaning that is potentially inappropriate'. Newbold et al disclose "The errors in the Error List can be addressed in any order, and the Error List can be perused multiple times to including additional errors in a group before performing an operation.....if the spacing error is bypassed to address a group of errors with acceptable correction suggestions." (Col 7, lines 8-14). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al and have checked for the meaning of a word 'that is potentially inappropriate', after having corrected the spelling, because Newbold et al teach that "Error List" could be checked several times to include additional errors such as a word 'that is potentially inappropriate'.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Bradshaw et al disclose "...This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites....." (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....a list of documents is checked, and a list of potentially

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inappropriate words in such documents is generated'. Newbold et al disclose "The errors in the Error List can be addressed in any order, and the Error List can be perused multiple times to including additional errors in a group before performing an operation....." (Col 7, lines 8-11). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al and have checked 'a list of documents' with 'potentially inappropriate' words, because Newbold et al teach that "...the present invention is illustrated using textual data....." (Col 3, lines 51-54), such as a 'list of documents' to handle errors (lines 19-20).

Regarding independent claim 14, Bradshaw et al disclose "...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words....." (Col 3, lines 4-6). Newbold et al disclose "...a spelling checker scans text to identify errors...." (Col. 1, lines 22-26). Bradshaw et al and Newbold et al fail to explicitly disclose 'A method of permitting an author... to simultaneously check the spelling and meaning of words.....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach ".....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage....." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

In addition, Bradshaw et al disclose "...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words....." (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to teach '[a] retrieving a word to be spell checked.....'. Newbold et al disclose "...a spelling checker scans text to identify errors, communicates the error...." (Col. 1, lines 22-26). It would

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have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to teach ‘[b] determining whether said word has been spelled correctly...’. Newbold et al disclose “....a spelling checker scans text to identify errors” (Col. 1, lines 22-26). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to teach ‘[c] when said word has been spelled incorrectly, presenting a first list of alternative words to said user.....’. However, Newbold et al disclose “For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions.....” (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are:

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spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to teach ‘[d] determining whether thereplacement word has a designation as offensive and /or potentially inappropriate’. However, Newbold et al disclose “For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions.....” (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of searching for an ‘inappropriate word’ as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and replacing a misspelled word with an “acceptable suggestions” as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to teach ‘[e] when said word has been designated as potentially inappropriate, presenting a second list of alternative words’. However, Newbold et al disclose “For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions.....” (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of searching for an ‘inappropriate word’ as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and replacing a misspelled word with an

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“acceptable suggestions”—‘second list of alternative words’-- as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Regarding dependent claim 15, Bradshaw et al disclose “The user is in a word processing application and types “mukky”” (Col 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to teach ‘The method....(f): permitting said author to select said word, the first replacement word, or the second replacement word.’. However, Newbold et al disclose “For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions.....” (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of typing of an ‘inappropriate word’ as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and replacing a misspelled word with an “acceptable suggestions”—‘replacement words’-- as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Regarding dependent claim 16, Bradshaw et al disclose “The user is in a word processing application and types “mukky”” (Col 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to teach ‘The method....(f): repeating steps [d] and [e] as necessary.....said author is permitted to select a word by manual override’. However, Newbold et al disclose “Errors can be corrected conventionally by sequentially perusing the scanned text and using the Proofreading Screen.....” (Col. 6, lines 10-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in

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the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of typing of an 'inappropriate word' as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and having the user replace a misspelled word, instead of the proofreading engine—"manual override"-- as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach ".....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage....." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the typing a word 'not designated potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

Claims 20, and 22 are directed towards a method of permitting an author to simultaneously check both spelling and grammar for implementing the steps found in claim 6, and 11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 32, Bradshaw et al disclose "....The clipboard sentinel detects the passage of the prohibited word through the clipboard and blocks the system" (Col. 11, lines 36-40). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.... the result of this spelling check is communicated to the user while the user is still entering said text'. However, Newbold et al disclose "The ability of the background speller to spell check while keeping pace with the typist depends on processor speed...." (Col. 5, lines 30-37). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of fast checking of 'inappropriate' words by Bradshaw et al and the spell checking of Newbold et al, because Bradshaw et al teach the detection of 'inappropriate' words in a word processing environment (Col. 11, lines 29-31) such as the one taught by Newbold et al.

Claim 33 is directed towards a method of automatically word checking an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claim 13 and is similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 36, Bradshaw et al disclose 'A method of generating an electronic version of a dictionary.....' --"The libraries of prohibited words and Internet addresses can be edited by a supervisor....." (Col 3, lines 30-32). Bradshaw et al disclose editing libraries of prohibited words—"generating an electronic version of a dictionary".

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose 'inputting data in electronic form to create a set of words.....for said dictionary' --"The libraries of prohibited words and Internet addresses can be edited by a supervisor....." (Col 3, lines 30-32). Bradshaw et al disclose adding words to libraries of prohibited words—"create a set of words.....for said dictionary".

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created" (Col 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee....." (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'providing a first dictionary.....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had this first dictionary, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—"checking"-- words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Further, Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created" (Col 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee....." (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'providing a second dictionary.....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had this first dictionary, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—"checking"--

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words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Regarding dependent Claim 39, Bradshaw et al disclose "...This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites....." (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The dictionary....each status field is associated with the meaning of such word in a first context, and including at least one additional status field for indicating whether such word has a meaning that is potentially inappropriate for use in a second context.'. However, Newbold et al disclose "...The error identifier consists of multiple fields including a unique error identifier.....The present invention identifies error as....mechanical error is an error that is context-sensitive, and is best understood by viewing the error in the text in which it occurred....." (Col 4, lines 13-24). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the detection of 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by Bradshaw et al, and the use of error identifier—"status field"—to proofread words which have different meanings in various contexts by Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach that the types of errors indicated by the "error identifier" included "spelling, usage, custom usage....." (Col. 4, lines 17-20), such as "inappropriate" or "prohibitive" words.

Claims 48-49 are directed towards an electronic system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 9-10, respectively, and are similarly rejected.

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Claim 61 is directed towards a system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claim 14, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 67-68 are directed towards a system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 9-10 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 75 is directed towards an electronic dictionary embodied in computer readable form for implementing the system, and method found in claim 39 and is similarly rejected.

Claim 84 is directed towards a method of checking the meaning of a word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claim 36, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 101-102 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 14-15 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 125 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 84, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 126 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 36, and 111, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 128 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 125, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 129, 131 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 14, and 128 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 132 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 126, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 134 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 128, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 135-136 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 126, and 126 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 138 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 135, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 139 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 136, and is similarly rejected.

15. Claims 12-13, 23, 34, 51, 53-60, and 70-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Newbold et al (Pat. # 5,576,955, 6/7/ 95, disclosed by Applicants) further in view of over Roth (Pat. # 5,907,839, 7/3/ 96).

Regarding dependent claim 12, Bradshaw et al disclose "...This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites....." (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....said word has a first meaning in a first context identified as a first rating....., and a second meaning in a second context.....'. Roth discloses "The present inventionconcerns evaluating the use of a word in the context of surrounding words....." (Col. 1, lines 5-8). Cragun et al-1 disclose "...browsing software having the ability to recognize rating labels....." (Col 1, lines 30-34), and Cragun et al-2 disclose "...The adult user can control the value associated with every individual category....." (Col 12, lines 45-67). However, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

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the time of the invention to have combined the detection of 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by Bradshaw et al, and the checking the meaning of words in various contexts as taught by Roth, and document ratings as taught by Cragun et al-1, and Cragun et al-2, because Roth teaches ".....concerns evaluating the use of a word in the context of surrounding words for various applications....." (Col. 1, lines 5-8), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention, and Cragun et al-2 teach above, allowing an adult user to control the values of offensiveness of the contents being accessed by a user.

Claim 23 is directed towards a method of permitting a user to simultaneously check both spelling and grammar for implementing the steps found in claim 12, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 34 is directed towards a method of automatically word checking an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claim 12, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 43-44 are directed towards an electronic system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 4-5 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 51 is directed towards an electronic system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claim 12, and is similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 53, Bradshaw et al disclose 'an electronic dictionary including a set of words..'--"The libraries of prohibited words and Internet addresses can be edited by a supervisor....." (Col 3, lines 30-32). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose '...an associated status field for each of the words for indicating a level of potentially inappropriateness for such word.....'. However, Newbold et al disclose "...The error

identifier consists of multiple fields including a unique error identifier.....” (Col 4, lines 13-20). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the “libraries”—‘electronic dictionaries’--as taught by Bradshaw et al, and the use of error identifier—‘status field’—by Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach that the types of errors indicated by the “error identifier” included “spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 17-20), such as “inappropriate” or “prohibitive” words.

In addition, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘a word checking routine executable by a computing device and for checking whether words.....are inadvertently included.....’-- “....an inadvertent mistyping of a vulgar word that activates the blocking routine” (Col 9, lines 28-31). Bradshaw et al teach the activation of a ‘word checking routine’ when a word was inadvertently included in a textual document.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘retrieving a word to be word checked from an electronic document.’— “....the winsock sentinel, which monitor data being passed into and out of the topmost application and compare the data to that stored in libraries.....” (Col 6, lines 2-4). “The winsock sentinel” was a software module which monitored and retrieved “inappropriate or offensive” words contained in the ‘electronic document’.

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose “....The third library contains prohibited words, i.e., profane and vulgar words, racial slurs and epithets, as well as any other words that a supervisor may wish to have intercepted.....” (Col 6, lines 9-12). Newbold et al disclose “....The error identifier consists of multiple fields including a unique error identifier.....”, and “....Each occurrences of a group member has the same error identifier....” (Col. 4, lines 13-20, and Col. 7, lines 32-33). Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al fail to explicitly disclose

'accessing the electronic dictionary to determine whether the level of potential inappropriateness of such word exceeds a threshold'. However, Roth discloses ".....the algorithm predicts a value "1".....and "0" otherwise, where (theta) indicates a predetermined threshold....." (Col. 3, lines 9-17). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the detection of 'potentially inappropriateness' as taught by Bradshaw et al, the usage of an "error identifier" field to designate errors in a text document as taught by Newbold et al, and the use of a threshold for words in the context they appeared as taught by Roth, because Roth teaches ".....concerns evaluating the use of a word in the context of surrounding words for various applications....." (Col. 1, lines 5-8), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

In addition, Bradshaw et al disclose 'wherein the electronic dictionary and word checking routine are embodied in a computer readable media'-- "....Library files, programs...are stored on a long term memory storage device...." (Col 5, lines 13-15). Bradshaw et al teach the "programs"--'word checking routine'—and "libraries"—'dictionaries' were stored in "a long term memory storage device"—'computer readable media'.

Regarding dependent claim 54, Bradshaw et al disclose "....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words....." (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to teach 'The article.....a spell checking routine for determining whether such word has been spelled correctly.'. Newbold et al disclose "....a spelling checker scans text to identify errors" (Col. 1, lines 22-26). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, Newbold et al and Roth, because Newbold et al teach ".....proof reading engine used to

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scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Regarding dependent claim 55, Bradshaw et al disclose “....This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites.....” (Col 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘The article.....the spell checking routine also presents a first list of alternative words as replacements for the word when it is mis-spelled.....’. Newbold et al disclose “The errors in the Error List can be addressed in any order, and the Error List can be perused multiple times to including additional errors in a group before performing an operation.....if the spacing error is bypassed to address a group of errors with acceptable correction suggestions.” (Col 7, lines 8-14). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, Newbold et al, and Roth and have performed this step, because spell checkers is part of word processors such as the word processors taught by Bradshaw et al (Col. 11, lines 29-31).

Claims 56-58 are directed towards an article of manufacture for implementing the steps found in claims 13, 2, and 11, respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 60, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘The article.....computer readable media includes any of the following:....a hard disk.....-- “....Library files, programs...are stored on a long term memory storage device....” (Col 5, lines 13-15). Bradshaw et al teach the “programs” were stored in “a long term memory storage device”—‘hard disk’.

Claim 70 is directed towards a system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 12, and is similarly rejected.

16. Claims 24-28 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/96), in view of Mogilevsky (Pat. # 5,649,222, 5/8/95, disclosed by Applicants) further in view of Roth (Pat. # 5,907,839, 7/3/ 96).

Regarding independent claim 24, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....”, and “The user is in a word processing application and types ‘mukky’. The keyboard sentinel detects the typing.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6, and Col. 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘... word checking an electronic document....under control of a user of said program.....’. However, Mogilevsky discloses “Spell checking is much easier for the user because it occurs automatically.....” (Col 2, lines 2-7). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches that spell checking a word—‘word checking’--automatically is much easier on the user.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘....a table indentifying offensive and /or potentially inappropriate words used in a document’-- “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘storing word-checking status information.....’. However, Mogilevsky discloses “The spell checker stores status codes in a table” (Col 1, lines 57-59). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have

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combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches “.... status codes in a table identifying whether ranges of a characters have been checked” (Col 1, lines 57-59).

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘monitoring interaction between said user and said word processing program to identify idle editing periods.’. However, Mogilevsky discloses “...a method for performing spell checking in the background.....to spell checking a document during idle periods.....” (Col 1, lines 49-52). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches “The background speller makes efficient use of processor time” (Col 2, lines 11-14).

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘locating offensive and/or potentially inappropriate words in said document.....’-- “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘locating potentially inappropriate words in said document during idle periods, and updating the word checking status.....’. However, Mogilevsky discloses “...a method for performing spell checking in the background.....to spell checking a document during idle periods.....” (Col 1, lines 49-52) “The spell checker stores status codes in a table identifying whether ranges of a characters have been checked or not.....” (Col 1, lines 57-59). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches “....

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status codes in a table identifying whether ranges of a characters have been checked”, and “The background speller makes efficient use of processor time” (Col 1, lines 57-59, and Col 2, lines 11-14).

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose “X-Stop.....monitors data being created” (Col 6, lines 15-35), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘modifying a word filter electronic dictionary containing said offensive and/or potentially inappropriate words...’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—‘checking’-- words according to their meaning—“inappropriate or offensive” as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Regarding dependent claim 25, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘the method.....table includes information pertaining to the location in said document of any words...potentially inappropriate.’. However, Mogilevsky discloses “.... Table 80 is depictedincluding a status code flag and a character position” (Col 7, lines 27-30). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches “The invention relates to word processing” (Col 1, lines 5-7), such as the “word processing application” taught by Bradshaw et al (Col 11, lines 29-31).

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Regarding dependent claim 26, Bradshaw et al disclose "...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words....." (Col 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'the method.....check the spelling of a word is also performed.'. However, Mogilevsky discloses "a method for performing spell checking in the background..." (Col 1, lines 49-50). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches "The invention relates to word processing" (Col 1, lines 5-7), such as the "word processing application" taught by Bradshaw et al (Col 11, lines 29-31).

17. Claims 103-104 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Newbold et al (Pat. # 5,576,955, 6/7/ 95, disclosed by Applicants) further in view of over Roth (Pat. # 5,907,839, 7/3/ 96) further in view of Cragun et al-1, and Cragun et al-2.

Claims 103-104 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 2, and 13 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Response to Arguments

18. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-82 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Applicants are referred to the rejections based on the newly found prior art/amendment.

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Conclusion

I. this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (703) 306-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi, can be reached on (703) 305-4713. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Director United States Patent and Trademark Office

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

- (703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

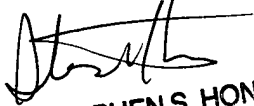
Or:

- (703) 308-5403, (for informal or draft communications for discussion only, please label "**PROPOSED**" or "**DRAFT**").

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

cbp

08/25/00


STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER